

## TULSA DAILY WORLD

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T. E. SCHAFFER, Manager, *Tulsa Morning*, *Tulsa World* and *Tulsa Sunday*, says the result of August, 1919, was 14,422, the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. E. BOOTT, Circulation Manager,

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of September, 1919.

MAHIL KELM, Notary Public.

My commission expires October 17, 1920.

PHONE 6000 FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS

## Daily Biblical Quotation.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1919.

Behold, the Lord God will help me, who is he that shall condemn me? Psa. 40:4.

Nothing in my hands I bring,

Simply to thy cross I clime,

Naked, come to thee for dress;

Helped, come to thee for grace;

Paul, I to the fountain fly;

Wash me, Savior, or I die.

Preserve me, O God, for in thee do I put my trust.

Psa. 16:4.

## FOR THE PRESIDENCY—A TYPE.

From various quarters comes a demand for a business man for president. From various other quarters the demand is for a laboring man, or a man known to be sympathetic with the purposes of organized labor. Others would have a man from the Atlantic coast; still others one representative of the middle west; while out of the middle west there is arising a demand for a farmer for president.

One of these "demands" is just as wrong as the other, and none evinces a proper conception of the presidency, or gives voice to the necessities of the hour. This demand for a "business man" recurs at every election—from the presidency down to mayor. It would be all right if it were at all proper for any class of electorate to seek to foist a class representative on the whole people. But the very idea is wrong and therefore the business interests are just as wrong in seeking to elect a strictly business man as the labor organizations are in seeking to elect a strictly labor candidate. Besides, the most ill equipped man for a political office, great or small, is your typical business man. It is difficult to recall, on the moment, a single such man who made a success of public office.

There is no type of citizen so indifferent to the obligations of citizenship as the business man. He has a fair conception of the form of government under which we live, understands somewhat the duties of citizenship, pays his taxes, contributes, usually, to the campaign funds of both parties, and that is all. Sometimes he votes, but more often he does not. He speaks contemptuously of all politicians and he is very rarely in evidence in party councils, remains away from the primaries, agrees with his adversary quickly and then, when the very logical result of his indifference to government and its processes begins to pinch, he denounces it as an outrage and demands a "business man's candidate."

The fact of the matter is that the business man not only has no right to demand more of a political agent, whether president or mayor, than any other citizen, but in reality his best and truest interest calls for no more. So far as government is concerned we all stand garded precisely alike—or should. Very many of the problems that now ring us about and are snapping at us like hungry wolves are directly traceable to the class conception and—we say it with great regret—the class functions of the chief executive. The necessity of the moment is not for more of this sort of thing, but for a complete reversal of the policy that has led to it.

Therefore, in the approaching campaign, what is required is a type rather than an individual. That is to say, the type is of vastly more importance than any individual you suggested. Any or all of the individuals may pass with the type, and, if so, are acceptable—quite regardless of their avocation. But the point is the individual must function according to type and not according to the wishes or purposes of the avocation he in private life represents.

We are perfectly aware that much of what has already been said will, in certain quarters, be considered rank heresy. That risk has already been assumed let me go still further and assert with all possible vehemence that the most desirable candidate for the presidency next year is a politician of the best type, in the best sense of the word. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was a professional politician—one who was devoted to the science of government. That squares with the stenographer's definition of politician.

Daniel Webster, who stands at the mountain peak of New England history and ranks second only to Hamilton, said: "I never so stand upon the constitution. I need no other platform. The ends I aim at shall be my country's my God's and truth's."

Webster was a professional politician, and his simple platform has never and can never be improved upon. It is the ideal platform for 1920. The necessity of the present moment in American history, as of no other that has gone before, is for a man who will stand squarely on the constitution and measure every act, every decision, every appeal to the office of chief executive, by the provisions and purposes of that sublime paper which Gladstone declared to be "the greatest piece of work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

We are aware that a later document has been offered as the "most momentous human achievement

since Christ was on earth," but the veracity of history and the judgments of men remain untroubled.

Harry F. Atwood, author of "Back to the Republic," says: "The great difficulty during recent years is that we have had crowd followers instead of statesmen who were leaders." A truth! A truth! Who will dare dispute it?

If our traditions of America are to be preserved, if our present form of government is to be maintained, if the shoals of disaster, over which the waves of discontent and treachery even now are breaking in threatening manner, are to be passed in safety—then the successor of Woodrow Wilson must be a man versed in the science of government, heart and soul committed to the American form, who will plow his feet firmly on the constitution and, while reasoning patiently to every pleader, refuse to see in that pleader anything but an American citizen. Who will suffice to even bend to the threats of organized labor with its voting strength or see timidity in the aggregation of capital. Who will not permit himself as chief executive to overthrow the banks of authority under the constitution, nor countenance a like offense either of the other departments of government.

Such a candidate may have been a businessman or a lumber man or a farmer or what not. But as president he must be a 100 per cent constitutional American, thoroughly and unalterably committed to the enforcement of the law and the supremacy of organized government.

Given the type we care not what his name may be.

## WILSON VS. WILSON.

Believing that the president's desire that the people hear his words and views is a laudable one we take pleasure in aiding him in his undertaking. This feature will, of necessity, be continued from day to day:

May 25, 1917—"With the (war's) causes and objects we have no concern. The obscure founders of our republic, the aggressions of the imperial German government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people." August 28, 1917—"The object of the war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the奴役 of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard to the sacred obligations of a treaty or the long-established principles of international action and honor."

November 13, 1917—"It is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and what it is for."

September 2, 1918—"We have been neutral not only because it was the fixed and traditional policy of the United States to stand aloof from the policies of Europe, but because we had no part either of action or of policy in the influences which brought on the present war."

October 5, 1918—"The singularity of the present situation is that its origin and objects have been disclosed. They have obscured European roots which we do not know how to trace." \* \* \* It will take long inquiry of history to explain this war."

May 27, 1919—"We are quite aware that we are in no sense and degree parties to the present quarrel."

The war was older than the Constitution. I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history." \* \* \* All the while there was lying behind its (Germany's) thought, in its dreams of the future, a political control which would end it in the same way it dominated the labor and industry of the world. They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority."

April 6, 1919—"Of the possible success of Germany, Woodrow Wilson said: "Everything in America has been for and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen into utter ruin and the gates of misery once more shut pitilessly on mankind."

(To be continued)

General Tasker Bliss and the Honorable White could help matters a lot by permitting some of their close friends to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and quote them on the League of Nations. The gentlemen have a precedent to follow. They could refuse to make any comment on the matter and could even do the same, and the summer does the League, and thirty events, which in the circle get the velvet. —*Gregon Journal*.

Where the Profits Go.

Seventy-five cents a pound is what a Portland paid for Oregon grown cherries. New York, Ten, and a fourth is the price at which the San Joaquin fruit sold 24 carloads, and it was the general high price for Oregon cherries this season, except a lot sold by the Head River Apple-growers' association of 18. The farmers do the growing, the canneries do the canning, and the summer does the buying, and thirty cents a pound in the circle get the velvet. —*Gregon Journal*.

Budget Reform.

So long as Congress works it will be with one intent—the budget will be the work of Congress, and not of those who propose it, or who are to benefit by it.

Wilson really did say at Codorus: "It will be the people of letting the people pick the gravy.

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Following the civil war the peak of high prices was not reached for a long time. It looks as if history might repeat itself.

Each of the industries according to the value of its experts, finds it impossible to lower prices. Yet prices have a way of tipping despite the demonstration of the expert. And as to this also history may repeat itself.—*New York Tribune*.

Shot Through.

One phrase in Mr. Wilson's remarks at Columbus, Ohio, will command instant attention as it is read in many troubled parts of the earth's surface. He described the treaty as "shot through with the poison principle of debt to the government." Shot through with self-determination, for example, in the case of holding congress as a whole responsible for holding congress as a whole responsible under present methods. Responsibility for results, not for recommendations, is the corner stone of budget reform. It is idle to expect good budgets until it is possible to punish somebody for bad budgets.—*New York Sun*.

A Gracious Act.

The senate performed a graceful and gracious act when it confirmed the nomination of John J. Pershing to the permanent rank of general in open session by rising vote. But congress might also remember to reward him.

Wilson might well return to the rank of four-star general, and recommended him to the Senate.

Wilson really did say at Codorus:

"It will be the people of letting the people pick the gravy.

—*New York Sun*

AN UNLOCKED FOR DECISION.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

An old, old story! A tiresome old story almost frightened me. It looked as when we are, so implacable. "You must be careful with your life for yourself when you are alone." When you are alone you know what you are doing.

But I do Clifford! I wished, I

I was alone, running about it for

so long a time.

"What would you say, if I

I told you I had to leave?"

"I would let you leave."

"I would let you leave."